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January, 1931

TRUCK-CROP INSECTS

J. E. Graf, in Charge

Dr. P. N. Annand, in charge of the field laboratory at Twin Falls, Idaho, after attending the Cleveland meeting of the American Association of Economic Entomologists, visited Washington January 1 to January 9 for conference with Bureau officials regarding the investigations of the sugar-beet leafhopper. While on his return to Twin Falls he stopped at Columbus, Ohio, and Ames, Iowa, to confer with bureau and State workers.

J. R. Douglass, Estancia, N. M., arrived at Columbus, Ohio, on January 5, to complete a manuscript on the hibernation of the Mexican bean beetle in the Southwest.

W. J. Reid, jr., Charleston, S. C., visited Washington January 12 to January 20, to discuss the future work on suberization of pieces of potato seed as a means of preventing injury by the seed-corn maggot. This work is being carried on in cooperation with F. C. Wright and W. M. Peacock, of the Bureau of Plant Industry.

M. C. Lane, in charge of the field laboratory at Walla Walla, Wash., en route to Washington for conference, stopped January 24 at St. Paul, where he discussed certain phases of the wireworm problem with Dr. A. L. Strand, of the University of Minnesota. Mr. Lane arrived in Washington on January 26. En route to Walla Walla, in returning, he visited Ames, Iowa, to consult with Dr. C. J. Drake and other officials of Iowa State College.

At the invitation of State officials, K. L. Cockerham, in charge of the field laboratory at Biloxi, Miss., visited Austin and other points in northeastern Texas the week of January 25, to consult with the State workers on the eradication of the sweet-potato weevil. Work toward this end is being conducted in Texas by the State officials at the present time. He returned to Biloxi on January 31.

E. W. Jones has been probationally appointed Assistant Entomologist, with duties at Walla Walla, Wash.

W. W. Baker has been appointed Field Assistant, and assigned to duty at Puyallup, Wash.

FOREST INSECTS

F. C. Craighead, in Charge

Dr. T. E. Snyder, of this office, attended the 27th annual meeting of the American Wood-Preservers' Association, held in Philadelphia January 27 to January 29. At this meeting there was a general discussion of protection of wood from attack by termites. The work of the Bureau of Entomology on prevention of injury to buildings by termites was commended.

J. C. Evenden, in charge of the field laboratory at Coeur d'Alene, Idaho, attended the annual meeting of the Investigative Forest Research Council of Region 1, held in Spokane on January 9 and 10. This meeting was well attended, those present including representatives of the Universities of Idaho and Montana, the Canadian Government, and all Government Bureaus engaged in forest research, besides private foresters.

A. L. Gibson has completed his report of the annual forest-insect survey of the Beaverhead National Forest. This survey is conducted to obtain data relative to the spread of epidemics of the mountain pine beetle. The report shows that the infestation has spread throughout the Beaverhead National Forest, and that some 3,859,000 trees were attacked in 1930, bringing the total destruction for the last four years up to 7,000,000 trees. In the infestation of 1930 there was an increase of 1,353,000 trees over the previous year's loss. The Beaverhead infestation spread from the Bitterroot and Salmon National Forests.

Dr. K. A. Salman has been planning his work for the coming season, which will include a continuation of the Modoc surveys, carried on by H. L. Person until his transfer to the California Forest Experiment Station in December. Doctor Salman has summarized the work to date, and presented a progress report on the Devil's Garden extermination project in that region.

Studies on the development of broods of the western pine beetle under different conditions of temperature and moisture, which have been conducted for the past two seasons under field conditions, are now being continued in the field laboratory at Berkeley during the winter months. J. A. Beal, of the field laboratory at Portland, shipped a quantity of green logs and infested bark to Berkeley, where he is temporarily located, in order to have the advantage of equipment loaned for his use in this study. The department of plant physiology of the University of California and the Bureau of Entomology have each supplied a number of different constant-temperature chambers which are in operation.

L. G. Baumhofer has been working over parasite material and data with reference to the control of the pine tip moth, Rhyacionia frustrana bushnelli, in the Nebraska National Forest by Campoplex frustranae Cushman, a parasite introduced from Virginia in 1925.

Geo. R. Struble has been continuing his studies on the white fir engraver beetle. A report on the summer season of 1930 has been completed, and laboratory studies are in progress dealing with effects of high temperature on broods and rearing under laboratory conditions.

R. N. Jeffrey has been setting up his laboratory apparatus and preparing to continue his studies on the plant physiology of the western yellow pine, which have been in progress the last two summers.

R. L. Furniss has forwarded from Syracuse a report dealing with his summer's work in Region 5, entitled "Line Slash Studies on Western Yellow Pine."

Contributions from the Gipsy-Moth Laboratory

On January 15 C. W. Collins, J. V. Schaffner, jr., C. E. Hood, J. A. Millar, and C. M. Symonds attended the annual meeting of the Massachusetts Tree Wardens and Foresters' Association, which meets jointly with the Local Moth Superintendents of Massachusetts. Mr. Collins gave a report on the status of the parasites of the gipsy moth and brown-tail moth.

On January 29 A. M. Boyce, of the Citrus Experiment Station at Riverside, Calif., visited the Gipsy-Moth Laboratory and discussed with members of the staff problems in the biological control of insects.

Dr. F. M. Carpenter, of Harvard University, visited the Gipsy-Moth Laboratory on January 29.

JAPANESE-BEETLE AND ASIATIC-BEETLE RESEARCH

C. H. Hadley, in Charge

On January 6 H. C. Hallock, of the Asiatic-beetle sublaboratory at Westbury, N. Y., attended the meeting of the Nassau County Farm Bureau committeemen at Hempstead, Long Island, and discussed the methods of control recommended for the Asiatic garden beetle.

On January 20 C. H. Hadley attended the eighth annual meeting of the Entomological Society of Pennsylvania, at Harrisburg, and briefly discussed the Japanese beetle, with particular reference to the work on parasites.

Recent visitors at the laboratory include Dr. A. W. Boyce, of Riverside, Calif., Prof. C. C. Hamilton, of the New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station, Dr. R. C. Osburn, head of the Department of Zoology and Entomology of Ohio State University, and Prof. O. G. Anderson, of the Indiana Agricultural Experiment Station.

TAXONOMY

Harold Morrison, in Charge

H. J. Reinhard, of the Texas Agricultural Experiment Station, studied the National collections of the tachinid genus *Sturmia* from January 5 to January 10.

On January 10 George Wilson, of the Florida Agricultural Experiment Station, came to the National Museum to obtain information on the taxonomy of the Acarina of Florida.

George Englehardt, of the Brooklyn Museum, Brooklyn, N.Y., spent January 20 to 24 working in the collections of the family Aegeriidae.

Dr. H. W. Allen, of the field laboratory for investigations of peach insects, at Moorestown, N. J., was in the taxonomic unit January 23, to discuss the hymenopterous parasites of the oriental fruit moth.

On January 30 M. C. Lane, of the Bureau's field laboratory at Walla Walla, Wash., for the study of soil insects, was in the section of Coleoptera to consult the specialists there.

G. F. Moznette, of the Bureau's nut-insect field laboratory at Albany, Ga., came to the taxonomic unit January 31 to consult the specialists in Lepidoptera.

BEE CULTURE

Jas. I. Hambleton, in Charge

On December 29, at the meeting of the Apicultural Section of the American Association of Economic Entomologists at Cleveland, Ohio, E. L. Sechrist read a paper on "Economic Apiculture." This meeting was well attended and some excellent papers were presented. Much satisfaction was expressed over the arrangements which permitted a separate meeting for the Apicultural Section. Before returning to Washington, Mr. Sechrist interviewed some of the Ohio beekeepers who are keeping records for the Department, and discussed points of grading and marketing honey with producers and dealers of that State.

E. L. Sechrist attended the 22nd annual meeting of the Maryland State Beekeepers' Association, at Baltimore, on the evening of January 7, and gave a talk on "Management of Bees" based on the study of the economics of beekeeping which he is conducting in cooperation with the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Much interest was expressed in the recent increase in the demand by orchardists for bees for use in effecting adequate pollination. Reports were given of greatly increased yields through better fertilization secured in large blocks of fruit trees of self-fertile varieties, by placing one or two colonies of bees on each acre of orchard.

Jas. I. Hambleton left Washington January 5 for the Pacific Coast, on business relating to the establishment of the new bee-culture field station at Davis, Calif. En route, he visited the Intermountain States Bee Culture Field Station at Laramie, Wyo. While in California Mr. Hambleton participated in the annual meeting of the Riverside County Honey Producers' Association, at Riverside. On the return trip from California he visited the Southern States Bee Culture Field Station, at Baton Rouge, La.

Visitors at the Bee Culture Laboratory in January included Dr. F. W. Poos and Dr. F. F. Smith, of the Arlington Experimental Farm, Dr. N. E. McIndoo, Dr. J. W. Bulger, and Luther Brown, of the Takoma Park field laboratory of the Division of Deciduous-Fruit Insects, and L. F. Steiner, of Cornelia, Ga., Wm. P. Yetter, jr., Vincennes, Ind., Dr. John Gray, Moorestown, N. J., and H. G. Butler, Harriman, Tenn., out-of-town members of the Division of Deciduous-Fruit Insects.

G. Schmidt, of Leonia, N. J., formerly connected with the firm of G. E. Stechert and Co., New York, recently visited the Bee Culture Laboratory and was particularly interested in the beekeeping library of the Division.

COTTON INSECTS

C. L. Marlatt, Chief of Bureau, Acting in Charge

Harry Gimora, Agent, formerly employed at the field laboratory at Tallulah, La., has resigned, effective January 18, 1931.

TROPICAL, SUBTROPICAL AND ORNAMENTAL PLANT INSECTS

A. C. Baker, in Charge

C. F. Doucette, in charge of the field laboratory at Sumner, Wash., arrived in Washington on January 22 for a conference with Bureau officials in regard to his work and to attend the hearing on narcissus bulbs held on January 29 by the Plant Quarantine and Control Administration.

E. J. Spruijt spent January 28, 29, and 30 in Washington, conferring with Bureau officials in regard to his work at Babylon, N. Y.

DECIDUOUS-FRUIT INSECTS

C. L. Marlatt, Chief of Bureau, Acting in Charge

On January 9, at a meeting of the Yakima District Horticultural Society, at Yakima, E. J. Newcomer read a paper on the use of fluorine compounds for controlling the codling moth. He also read this paper on January 14 at a meeting of the North Idaho Horticultural Society, at Lewiston. He discussed the same subject informally at Wenatchee on January 16 and 17 at meetings of the Wenatchee Valley Traffic Association and the Wenatchee Fieldmen's Association.

On January 8, at a meeting of the Yakima District Horticultural Society, at Yakima, A. R. Rolfs read a paper on the tarnished plant bug.

A number of field leaders of the Division of Deciduous-Fruit Insects spent the greater part of the week of January 26 in Washington going over the work of their respective laboratories and discussing plans for the coming season. Among those present were F. L. Campbell, Luther Brown, N. E. McIndoo, and E. H. Siegler, Takoma Park, Md.; H. W. Allen and John Gray, Moorestown, N. J.; F. H. Lathrop and Wm. P. Yetter, jr., Vincennes, Ind.; A. J. Ackerman, Bentonville, Ark.; O. I. Snapp, Fort Valley, Ga.; G. F. Moznette, Albany, Ga.; L. F. Steiner, Cornelia, Ga.; H. G. Butler, Harriman, Tenn.; P. M. Gilmer, Wichita, Kans.; E. J. Newcomer, Yakima, Wash., and G. A. Runner, Sandusky, Ohio.

After a period of service of nearly 20 years, Fred E. Brooks has retired from the service, effective December 1, 1930, because of disability. For a number of years he has been in charge of the work on nut insects for the Bureau of Entomology in the central Appalachian region, and has also done considerable work on the borers affecting apple trees, and on other apple insects. Mr. Brooks was a born naturalist and a keen observer. With his retirement the field laboratory at French Creek, W. Va., has been discontinued.

INSECTS AFFECTING MAN AND ANIMALS

F. C. Bishopp, in Charge

On January 8 F. C. Bishopp made a trip to Baltimore to attend a meeting of Maryland veterinarians. Various matters relating to insects affecting animals were discussed.

R. W. Wells returned to his usual duties at the field laboratory at Galesburg, Ill., on January 9, after spending several months investigating cattle grubs in Texas and Colorado.

Herman O. Schroeder has been appointed Junior Entomologist, effective January 21, for duty at the field laboratory at Charleston, S. C. Mr. Schroeder is engaged in a study of ticks.

INSECT PEST SURVEY AND EXTENSION ENTOMOLOGY

J. A. Hyslop, in Charge

Fred D. Butcher was one of the speakers in the recent short course for graduate veterinarians, held at the Missouri Agricultural College. He was there from January 21 to January 24, and led a discussion on botfly control. He then visited the extension departments of the Kansas State Agricultural College, the University of Nebraska, Iowa State College, and Purdue University, to make preliminary arrangements for extension work in the States in which these institutions are located.

M. C. Lane, of the Division of Truck-Crop Insects, who is in charge of wireworm investigations in the Pacific Northwest, visited the Insect Pest Survey January 31 to discuss methods of estimating the abundance of wireworms.

CEREAL AND FORAGE INSECTS

W. H. Larrimer, in Charge

E. K. Bynum has been appointed Assistant Entomologist, effective January 12. He is located at Houma, La., and will assist in the receiving, rearing, and liberation in the United States of parasites of the sugarcane moth borer which are being received from South America.

Dr. W. H. Larrimer visited the Carlisle, Pa., field laboratory on January 20, for consultation with C. C. Hill and other members of the staff on activities there, including work on the Hessian fly.

LIBRARY

Mabel Colcord, Librarian

NEW BOOKS

Alphandéry, Eduard.

La fausse teigne. Description, dégâts, nourriture, moyens de préservation et destruction . . . 12 p., illus. Montfavet (Vaucluse), Librairie de Vulgarisation Apicole, 1930.

Austen, E. E.

On a new dipterous parasite (family Calliphoridae, subfamily Calliphorinae) of the Indian elephant, with notes on other dipterous parasites of elephants. Zool. Soc. London, Proc. pt. III, p. 677-688, October, 1930. [Elephantoloemus indicus, sp. n.]

Balfour-Browne, Frank.

The aquatic Coleoptera of Caithness and Sutherland, with some remarks on species and varieties. Scottish Naturalist, No. 186, p. 171-188, illus., November-December, 1930. [Bibliography: p. 186-188.]

Banks, Nathan.

Phalangida from Borneo. Sarawak Museum Journal, v. 4, (pt. 1), No. 12, p. 57-86, pl. 11-12, July, 1930.

Barbosa, J. V.

Cartilha do sericultor por J. Victor Barbosa. 29 p. illus. Rio de Janeiro, Typ. do Servico de Informacoes do Ministerio da Agricultura, 1930.

Beaulieu, Germain, and Maheux, Georges.

Les insectes nuisibles de la province de Québec . . . 244 p., illus. Québec, Imprimerie Charrier & Dugal, limitée, 1929.

Bessler, J. G.

Geschichte der Bienenzucht. Ein Beitrag zur Kulturgeschichte. 274 p. Stuttgart, Verlag von W. Kohlhammer, 1886.

Freund, Ludwig.

Die Parasiten, parasitären und sonstigen Krankheiten der Pelztiere. 229 p., illus., Hannover, M. & H. Schaper, 1930. [Insekten: p. 132-140. Arachnoiden, Spinnentiere: p. 114-132.]

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Die Fliegenplage und ihre Bekämpfung, Ed. 2. 36 p., illus., front. Berlin, Springer, 1930.

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Giffard, W. E.

The Sudan bollworm (*Diparopsis castanea* Hamp.) in the Sudan. 17 p., map, 3 pl. col. Khartoum, McCorquodale & Co. (Sudan). 1927 (?). (Wellcome Tropical Research Laboratories: Entomological Section. Bulletin No. 27.)

Guiart, Jules.

Précis de parasitologie, ed. 3. 560 p., illus. Paris, Baillière et fils, 1930. [Arachnides: p. 433-463; Insectes: p. 465-548.]

Hoffman, Adolf.

Entomologen-Adressbuch; Annuaire des entomologistes; Entomologists' directory. III Auflage. 357 p., Wien, Adolf Hoffmann, 1930.

Kenya Colony & Protectorate. Department of Agriculture.

Methods for the biological control of the common mealybug. 16 p., pl. Nairobi, Government Printer, 1930. H. C. James, Entomologist.

Matsui, Shichiro.

The history of the silk industry in the United States. 267 p., front. (port.). New York, Howes Publishing Co., 1930.

Menziozzi, Carlo.

Insetti dannosi alla barbabietola (osservazioni ed appunti preliminari). 98 p., pl. (part col.). Genova, Stab. Tipo-Litografia Narcisi & C., 1930. [At head of title: Società entomologica italiana.]

Osborn, H. F.

Fifty-two years of research, observation and publication 1877-1929; a life adventure in breadth and depth . . . ed. by Florence Milligan . . . with a complete bibliography, chronologic and classified by subject, 1877-1929. 160 p., illus., front., port. New York, Charles Scribner's Sons, 1930.

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. . . Studies on Indian Jassidae (Homoptera). Part I. Introduction and description of some new genera and species . . . 68 p., illus., 5 pl. Calcutta, Director, Zoological Survey of India, 1930. (Memoirs of the Indian Museum, v. 11, No. 1.)

Recent developments in blowfly research. Australia. Council for Scientific & Industrial Research. Journal, v. 3, No. 4, p. 212-219, November, 1930.

Rensch, Bernhard.

Eine biologische Reise nach den kleinen Sunda-Inseln . . . mit Beiträgen von G. Herberger und W. Lehmann. 236 p., illus. Berlin, Gebrüder Borntraeger, 1930.

Schedl, K. E.

Morphology of the bark-beetles of the genus Gnathotrichus Eich. 88 p., illus., Washington, Smithsonian Institution, 1931. (Smithsonian Institution. Smithsonian Miscellaneous Collections, v. 82, No. 10. [Pub. 3068].)

Scheidte, Franz.

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Seguy, Eugène.

. . . Étude systématique d'une collection de diptères d'Espagne formée par le R. P. Longin Navas, S. J. 30 p., illus. Zaragoza, Imprenta Editorial Gambon, 1929. (Sociedad Entomologica d'España. Memoria 3.)

Takahashi, Ryoichi.

. . . Observations on the Coccidae of Formosa. Part II. 45 p., illus. Formosa, The Institute, 1930. (Formosa, Japan. Department of Agriculture, Government Research Institute. Report No. 43.)

Veitch, Robert.

Some common vegetable pests. 7 p. Brisbane, 1930. (Queensland. Department of Agriculture and Stock. Division of Entomology and Plant Pathology. Entomological Leaflet No. 16.)

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Milben als Pestträger? Ein Beitrag zu den Untersuchungen der mandschurischen Peststudienkommission in Harbin. Zoologische Jahrbücher, Abt. f. Syst. Bd. 60, heft 3/4, p. 381-482, pl. 1-3, 1930.

Weiss, H. B., and Ziegler, G. M.

Thomas Say, early American naturalist, with a foreword by L. O. Howard. 260 p., illus. Springfield, Ill., Baltimore, Md., C. C. Thomas, 1931. [Bibliography: p. 243-252.]

Wheeler, W. M.

Demons of the dust. A study in insect behavior. 378 p., illus. New York, W. W. Norton & Co., Inc., 1930. [Bibliography: p. 237-362.]

Wigglesworth, V. B.

A theory of tracheal respiration in insects. Royal Society. London. Proceedings, Ser. B, v. 106, No. B. 743, p. 229-250, 1930. [References, p. 247-249.]

Zander, Enoch.

. . . Die Ausbildung des Geschlechtes bei der Honigbiene (Apis mellifica L.) I. Die postembryonale Entwicklung des Geschlechtsapparates. 74 p., illus. Berlin, Parey, 1916. (Veröffentlichungen aus der Kgl. Anstalt für Bienenzucht in Erlangen Nr. 1.) Literaturverzeichnis: p. 73-74.

BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

Handling of Telephone Bills under General Accounting Office, General Regulation No. 40, Supplement 2.

Under the provisions of this regulation, the use of Government telephones for personal business is prohibited except in case of emergency. When such cases arise, field officers should collect from the users the amounts involved and transmit them to the telephone companies before the items are billed. If, however, an unofficial item is billed by the company, it should not be crossed off the bill as heretofore. Instead, the amount is to be collected from the user of the telephone and a check or money order, drawn to "Disbursing Clerk, U. S. Department of Agriculture," to cover that portion of the bill, must accompany the telephone voucher when transmitted to Washington for settlement. It should be clearly indicated on the voucher which items are unofficial.

It will be permissible when the plan is satisfactory to both the field station and the telephone company to arrange for the submission of separate bills, one covering official and the other unofficial messages. In such cases, the settlement with the telephone company of charges on the unofficial messages may be handled by the field station direct.

Discrepancies between contract and actual shipping point in transportation of material purchased by Department.

(P. B. A. Circular No. 165)

"It sometimes happens that material purchased by the department on contracts or agreements providing for shipment on Government bill of lading from a designated point is in fact shipped from another and more distant place, so that the department is at greater expense for the transportation than it would have been had the contract stipulation been carried out. These discrepancies are or should be apparent from entries on the standard Government bill of lading, Form 1058, which shows actual shipping point at the top and toward the bottom in the 'Certificate of issuing officer' the F.O.B. point named in the contract.

"It is important that this latter information be invariably entered by officers who forward Government bill of lading forms to contractors for use in the transportation of purchased material. The first opportunity to note discrepancies between actual and contract shipping points is that of the consignee as he fills in the consignee's certificate of delivery at the bottom of the bill of lading form. If there is such discrepancy, and unless it is quite certain that it has occasioned no expense to the department, the consignee should immediately notify the

bureau of the facts so that steps may be taken to deduct the Government's ascertained loss, if any, from the amount paid the contractor for the material. Bureau accounting officers should scrutinize the memorandum bills of lading upon their receipt to make sure that the contract shipping point is entered in the certificate of issuing officer or, if it is not, to ascertain it and note it upon the memorandum copy; and in the second place to take steps towards learning the Government's additional expense if any in case of discrepancy for recharge against the contractor, provided such recovery is not already in progress on notice from the consignee. Where adjustment is made, full notation thereof should appear on the memorandum bill of lading with reference to the number of the voucher by which contractor is paid. This should not be bureau or pre-audit voucher number, but that of the disbursing clerk, temporary disbursing officer or fiscal agent as the case may be. These entries on the memorandum bill of lading should be transcribed to the original upon its receipt with the carrier's bill, pains being taken not to omit contractor's voucher number and statement whether adjustment has or has not been made. The effort should be to adjust before contractor is paid. This, however, may not always be feasible, particularly in the discount cases where the difference in shipping charges is certainly or probably less than the discount, so that the department would lose by taking time to investigate the transportation situation.

"Collections of excess transportation charges from the vendor subsequent to payment for the supplies should be noted initially on the memorandum bill of lading and later on the original, by entry of the amount and the number of the covering bureau schedule of collections, Form 1044, together with reference to the vendor's voucher number.

"Resuming, the procedure covers the following steps in the bureau accounting offices:

"1. Verification of entry of contract shipping point on memorandum bill of lading and the supplying of omissions.

"2. In case of discrepancy between actual and contract shipping point, ascertainment of the department's loss, if any.

"3. Deduction of such loss from the payment to the vendor unless delay in determining amount sacrifices discount of greater value than the presumptive transportation loss. In latter event, demand upon vendor for refund when loss is ascertained.

"4. In all cases of discrepancy between actual and contract shipping point whether involving loss or not, entry on the memorandum bill of lading of vendor's voucher number and transcript thereof on the original bill of lading at its receipt.

"5. Where transportation loss is sustained by the department, notation on both the memorandum and original bills of lading of steps taken towards recovery, citing deduction from vendor's voucher if any, or if recovery made after vendor paid, notation of amount with number and date of bureau collection schedule.

"Failure to follow this procedure will mean that the information must be furnished later, when it can less conveniently be obtained, because the transportation section of the claims division, General Accounting Office, will note the discrepancy when the carrier's claim is examined and will refer the case to the audit division of the General Accounting Office for information whether proper adjustment has been made. The audit division will be unable to locate the contractor's voucher in the absence of notation thereof on the carrier's bill of lading, and must necessarily call upon the department for the information. The object of the above procedure is both to prevent occasion for such correspondence and to make sure that the department is promptly advised of possible occasion to recharge transportation losses against the contractor."

Extreme care should be taken in recording the "actual" as well as the "contract" point of shipment on the original copy of each bill of lading.

The first part of the paper discusses the importance of the study and the objectives of the research. It also mentions the scope of the study and the limitations. The second part of the paper discusses the methodology used in the study. It mentions the data sources and the statistical methods used. The third part of the paper discusses the results of the study. It mentions the findings and the conclusions. The fourth part of the paper discusses the implications of the study. It mentions the policy implications and the future research.

The study was conducted in a systematic and rigorous manner. The data was collected from a representative sample of the population. The statistical methods used were appropriate for the data and the research objectives. The results of the study are presented in a clear and concise manner. The findings are discussed in detail and the conclusions are drawn based on the evidence. The implications of the study are discussed in a way that is relevant to the policy makers and the researchers. The study is a valuable contribution to the field of research and it provides a solid foundation for future research.

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